

*Habenaria dilatata*, Gray.

*Uvularia grandiflora*, Smith.

*Cypripedium arietinum*, R.Br.

*Streptopus amplexifolius*, DC.

*Cypripedium spectabile*, Sw.

*Trillium sessile*, L.

*Cypripedium parviflorum*, Salisb.

---

AN EASY METHOD OF PROPAGATING *DROSERA FILIFORMIS* (Plate 8.) — While cultivating *Drosera filiformis*, Raf., for experimental work I learned, quite by accident, that the quickest way to obtain new plants is by making cuttings. I grow all my *Drosera* species in a greenhouse where the temperature is kept low. At some time or other parts of the leaves of *Drosera filiformis* were broken off and allowed to lie on the sand where they fell. In the course of a few weeks these parts were observed to be giving off young plants at close intervals. This method of obtaining new plants may prove valuable to botanists who are far removed from the habitat of *Drosera filiformis*, and wish to keep a large supply of the species in a living state for experimental purposes. *Drosera intermedia* var. *Americana*, *D. rotundifolia*, and *D. binata* will also give off new plants if leaves are placed on sand or moss. *D. rotundifolia* has been reported (Bull. Torr. Club, 1892, p. 295) with young plants growing out of its leaves, and I have seen specimens of a similar kind collected in late July. It would seem that this species, at least, has a tendency to propagate itself naturally by other means than seed. Whether *D. filiformis* and *D. binata* do the same in a wild state I am unable to say, although it seems highly probable. — OAKES AMES, North Easton, Mass.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 8. — *Drosera intermedia*, var. *Americana*: figs. A and B, young plants growing from the leaves; fig. F, longitudinal section of one of the young plants at point of origin. *D. filiformis*: figs. C and D, portions of leaves with young plants springing from them; fig. G, longitudinal section of a small plant and cross section of leaf from which it springs. *D. binata*: fig. E, part of leaf showing young plants. All figures enlarged.

---

VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM AT A LOW ALTITUDE. — Some time ago I came across a large patch of *Vaccinium uliginosum*, growing at an altitude of three or four hundred feet in the town of Farmington, Maine. This species, generally found in the eastern states only on the alpine summits of New England and New York, seemed as much at home at this lowland station as if it had been at a much higher altitude. The leaves